

ALLIES TO KEEP ALL GERMAN COLONIES

Will Not Return Any After
the War Ends, They
Say.

WILL DIVIDE UP PRIZES

Plan to Drive Teuton Enter-
prise From Old World
Affects U. S.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 16.—There was a certain peculiar impression, which has a special concern for America, in the announcement that Great Britain has no idea of returning to Germany the colonies that have been conquered since this war began.

For that announcement means that Germany is to be barred for the future from colonial enterprise anywhere in the Old World. If Germany shall choose to continue her dreams of empire the only place under the sun in which she may hope to realize them is the New World.

Americans sitting comfortably at home may justly overlook the tremendous implications of this solemn announcement of British policy. But in the present temper and purpose of the United States, as temper and purpose are indicated in every contact with the press and the official mind on this side, it must be understood that Germany's policy for mischief-making in this part of the world.

Spoke for All Allies.
Walter Roper, Secretary of State for the colonies, was entrusted with making the formal announcement on behalf of the British Government. He did it in the course of a public address to the people of London on the day of the victory parade. He spoke not only for the British Government but for the Allies of Great Britain. In part Mr. Roper said:

"It has been said, and with absolute truth, that we did not go into this war for any purpose of territorial aggrandizement. We went into this war as an ally to fight for great causes, but as a consequence of this war we have acquired by possession of certain German colonies."

"I speak with knowledge and with responsibility, for I speak as the representative of the British Government, and I speak as the representative of the Allied Governments which are the pride and glory of our empire to-day, when I say, let no man think that these struggles have been fought in vain. Let no man think that these territories shall ever return to Germany. It is impossible. Our overseas empire would not tolerate any suggestion of the kind."

Warning After Conference.
It must be remembered that the foregoing statement, containing no qualification or evasion, was made immediately after the conference of the Allies at Paris, Rome and St. Petersburg. At these conferences military, financial, economic and political problems were considered in the most detailed manner. Down to this time there had been no flat denial of policy toward the colonies that have been wrested from Germany. The subject has been a favorite one for speculation in connection with peace discussions. At the beginning of the war the German Chancellor brushed it off as unimportant. The fact that Germany's colonies were rapidly being seized by Germany's enemies in all parts of the world.

Wouldn't Block Peace.
The fate of colonies would hardly be blocked by a question of colonies if once the questions had been brought in sight of agreement. The only way to repay England for her sacrifices in the war would be out of the fragments of the German colonial empire. Germany has possessed herself of most of these. Japan has taken some minor bits in the Pacific, but with the announced intention of turning them over to Britain. If the Entente powers with Russia can get her satisfaction at Constantinople and in the Balkans, Italy will see her African ambitions realized. France will have Alsace-Lorraine restored to her. Japan holds Kiaochow and is likely to retain it. England will doubtless insist on the return of Heligoland, but that would be merely a protection to the allied nations in the future; it would not be regarded as a form of compensation. Remembering that it would be useless to expect adequate indemnity to be paid by any country after this destructive conflict, it is apparent that the only thing that could repay England would be the German colonies that have been taken.

Mr. Roper's statement can only be construed to mean that the Allies have agreed on this basis.

Germany's Holdings Vast.
Although Germany was last of the great empires in the field of colonial enterprise, she managed to gather up a pretty attractive collection of real estate overseas in various parts of the world. German Southwest Africa occupies 322,690 square miles; the Cameroons in South Africa 360,000, Togoland 34,000, all of which have been wrested from Germany. The Germans have made their best stand in German East Africa, with an area of nearly 400,000 square miles, and on the whole the most promising of all the colonies. Lately the British have been conducting a successful and an aggressive campaign, and they will shortly have overrun and occupied the entire territory.

Besides these African possessions Germany held a considerable number of islands in the Pacific, all of which she has lost, and about one-third of the area of the tremendous island of New Guinea. This immense island lies just north of Australia, and is one of the biggest pieces of unknown territory in the whole world.

German Section 100,000 Miles.
If Guinea could be picked up and laid down on the United States one end would be at the northern point of Maine while the other would stick out somewhere in the Nebraska prairies somewhere west of Omaha. England, Holland and Germany before the war laid claim to about

WOULD INCREASE BIRTHS TO PAY THE TOLL OF WAR

British Eugenists Begin Campaign to Fill the Depleted
Ranks of the Empire's Manhood—An
After the War Duty.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 6.—British eugenists have begun a campaign to increase the birth rate and fill up the depleted ranks of the fit. There have been many sensational suggestions put forth, some going so far as to favor the application of stock yard methods, but the eugenists are content with awakening the nation's moral sense and appealing to the spirit of patriotism.

It would not be surprising to see the Government paste up giant posters in the near future appealing to men and women to bear in mind their obligations to the State. It is known that when the time comes for demobilizing the army of 5,000,000 robust men the Government will inform them that their duty has not ended with the laying down of arms; that all must carry into civilian life a firm determination to bring into existence a new generation of the highest type.

Two Problems Ahead.
The war has confronted the nation with two problems, the first to increase the birth rate among the fit, the second to diminish the fertility of the unfit. As to the first, reforms in taxation may be inaugurated to encourage the propagation of large families, giving the father of several children an opportunity of rearing them properly without external aid. This would mean that a man's family increases his taxes automatically.

It is to America that many British eugenists are looking for the solution of the second problem, that of excluding from marriage the types that are unfit to rear children. There are laws, especially in the middle Western States across the water, that could be used to reinforce the existing legislation in England, Scotland and Ireland. The mental deficiency act, which prohibits the marriage of idiots or others of unsound mind, will be extended and administered with greater care. It will

equal portions of it, the German segment embracing nearly 100,000 square miles. Out of from Africa, driven away from South America, and driven away from Asia Minor, the Germans of after the war would have to give up all colonial hopes and turn to South America, which lies the menace to the United States. If Europe, deciding that on the whole it was doing very well to exclude Germany from the United States, shift for itself and its Monroe Doctrine, the nations of the Americas would face the need to summon their utmost resources to protect themselves against a new series of German aggressions which would suddenly become highly probable instead of vaguely problematic.

MOVE TO GUARD BUSINESS.
New British Law Requires Full History of Owners.
LONDON, Feb. 7.—Every business man in Great Britain is required to print at the head of his business correspondence, whether catalogues, circulars or letters, the following particulars:

"If an individual, present Christian name and surname, or any former names; also nationality if not British; and, if a firm, same details for every partner."

This requirement is part of the so-called "Trading with the Enemy Act," passed last year. It was brought into being mainly by complaints about the ease with which a man could take on a pseudonym and bring him profit. It requires, as its principal demand, that every man or woman who carries on business under a name which is not his or her own must file full particulars with a public official, whose records will be open to the public.

It is expected that the newspapers will give considerable publicity to regulations which are at all suspicious, and thus prevent the use of high-sounding names to bring him profit. It requires, as its principal demand, that every man or woman who carries on business under a name which is not his or her own must file full particulars with a public official, whose records will be open to the public.

ELDER KIPPS MUST FIGHT.
English Court Orders Him to Join the Colors.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Herbert Kipps, an elder of the International Bible Students Association, which Pastor Russell founded in America thirty years ago, must be a soldier. Elder Kipps preaches on Sundays, but earns a living during the rest of the week as a draper's clerk.

He applied to a tribunal last June for exemption from military service on the ground that his work as an elder preacher was of national importance. The tribunal disagreed with him and, failing to join the colors, he was ordered to fight.

Elder Kipps pleaded that he was a regular minister of a religious denomination within the meaning of the act, but the magistrates fined him 40 shillings (\$10) and ordered him over to the colors.

Medal Commemorates Verdun.
PARIS, Feb. 5.—An official medal commemorating the defense of Verdun has been struck by the French Government. The face of the medal shows a figure representing France, wearing the new Adrian helmet and wielding a sword. Above it is the device: "On ne passe pas" (No thoroughfare). On the reverse side are the arms of the city of Verdun with the date of the attack by the Crown Prince's army, "February 21, 1916." The medal is to be sold for the benefit of victims of the war in the department of the Meuse.

undoubtedly be extended to include drunkards, criminals and paupers. Eugenists are fostering a movement for an investigation to ascertain the danger to the nation from the present rapid multiplication of inferior stocks. This war condition has been more or less talked about since early in 1914, but its true import is just beginning to be noticed. It is this question that eugenists believe should receive fearless treatment, the whole subject stripped of false and well high criminal modesty.

Major Darwin recently stated publicly that the greatest criticism of eugenics reform came from the well known fact that offspring frequently differ from their parents. On the other hand, modern science indorses the belief of every breeder of animals in the advantages of breeding only from the best stock.

Against Hasty Marriages.
Hasty and ill advised marriages are all too common throughout England during these war times, say the eugenists. They would substitute for the present blind selection of nature in the matter of marriage a conscious and rational selection. The Manchester Guardian publishes an illuminating paragraph on the trend of war marriages.

"Upholders of the social proprieties (of whom there are a larger number than most people suppose) are becoming much exercised about the extraordinary jumble that has taken place in the ranks of society through hasty marriages. Hundreds of marriages have taken place that could never have happened in any other circumstances. Young men and women have married very much above and below their proper station in life. A very handsome girl of a notable family was asked the other day by her fiancé's people were, 'I haven't the slightest idea,' she replied, 'but I am going to stay there next week and shall find out.' Another peculiarity about these matches is that they are so sudden and unpremeditated that it is impossible to trace the motives of the parties. When one is ended—very often by the death of the soldier—the lady not infrequently becomes engaged again within a year. It is not heroic, but it is merciful that it should be so."

"Again, the war has been the end of much worldliness. Dukes' daughters are marrying soldiers and finding it a delightful innovation, and bewildered parents have given up all attempts to control their children's matrimonial careers."

**ENGLISH TEACHERS
THREATEN TO STRIKE**

Army of Instructors in Common
Schools Receive But
88 a Week.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 5.—England's school teachers, enraged by repeated refusals to grant their demands for increased wages, are threatening to strike. The great part of board school teachers are receiving an average salary of 33 shillings, or \$5 a week, and they have repeatedly urged that under war conditions this is not a living wage.

For several months the teachers have figured in published protests in which they have condemned the lagged action taken by the Council of Education. They have called themselves members of a "sweated industry."

By far the greatest amount of complaint has come from London's teachers, who number 21,000. Their protests became so violent during the past month that the London County Council agreed to donate sufficient funds to give each teacher an increase of 1 shilling (25 cents) a week. According to the president of the Teachers' Association it would have been a great deal better had the Council taken no action at all. He characterized the increase as negligible and said that it was a flat refusal of the teachers' demands.

Walkout Is Threatened.
The indignation of the teachers arose to such a high pitch that a big meeting of protest was held here last week, at which a resolution was adopted stating that the teachers would refuse to attend school unless a more favorable action was taken by the Council.

In addressing the meeting of protest F. L. Wolstenholme, president of the Teachers' Association, said they had asked for a living wage and had received a blank refusal. The apparent extension of their salaries were in reality a denial and a sham because no one earning more than 23 shillings a week was entitled to the war bonus except on conditions. These conditions were utterly inadequate even at a contribution toward the increased cost of living, which he stated, had gone up 87 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

Furthermore, the meeting held that the manner in which the small war bonus could be got was too inequitable for any self-respecting teacher to go through. In order to get an addition of one shilling a week a teacher would be forced before the council to parade the dire necessity of his asking for so small an amount.

Strike Vote Is Ordered.
The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to take a vote of the London Teachers' Association on the question of whether or not the majority vote in favor of such action will you, when requested by the association refuse to attend school?

The spirit of revolt, which has reached fever heat in London, has spread throughout England and Scotland. Similar meetings of protest have been held in other parts of the country and speakers have denounced the wage conditions in no uncertain language.

Sir Henry Craik, M. P., addressing the teachers, said that the teachers had always been underpaid and starved and were now perhaps more than ever the recipients of ingratitude. He declared that the Government's ingratitude was blind to its own highest interests.

"It was a scandal," said Sir Henry, "that a great profession essential to the public weal was so paid that there was no room for thrift."

BRITISH BARRISTERS IN FEAR OF PORTIAS

Women Won't Be Allowed to
Practise Law if Sterner Sex
Can Prevent It.

LIBERAL MOTION BEATEN

General Council of the Bar Re-
fuses Even to Consider
Question.

LONDON, Feb. 7 (by mail).—Women, whatever their qualifications, are not to be permitted to practise law here if British lawyers can prevent it. At the annual meeting of the bar just held they declined even to consider the question of admitting them. By a large majority they defeated this motion:

"That the General Council of the bar do consider and report upon the desirability of making provision for the admission of duly qualified women to the profession."

Frederick E. Smith, Attorney-General, declared, "He would deny that the experiences of the war might not be reasonably held to modify previous prejudices and views."

He would not seek to prejudice the issue. Still he might be permitted to point out that they were invited to consider the matter at a time when 1,200 of their number were not present. These men were the very flower of the profession and would ultimately become its leaders. They were fortunate enough to return. It was just a question whether the meeting could "with propriety or even decency decide the matter of admitting women to the bar in their absence."

Holford Knight, who proposed the motion, said: "Women in a diversity of capacities have displayed high qualities of the integrity, dignity and sense of responsibility. All I ask is that the bar should consider whether the time has not arrived for the admission of suitable women might not with advantage be admitted to our profession."

After the war, he added, it would be imperative to the stability and capacity of the country, and he suggested that the country had women evidently fit to become members of the legal profession.

Fear Women Will Reach Bench.
J. H. Menzies, a lawyer who had been to the front as a captain in the Scottish Rifles, said he was in favor of the question held by his legal colleagues who had been serving with him in the war. He was quite sure they would be strongly in favor of the admission of women to the bar in their absence."

"Let it be remembered," he added, "that the Government gave an honorable undertaking that trade union rules, modified by the war, should be restored after the war. It is fitting that a matter vitally affecting what is perhaps the greatest of all trade unions should be decided in the absence of a large number of its members."

One reason, he urged, why women should not be allowed to practise law was that they were not trained. They cannot in fairness be excluded from the bench.

The defeat of the motion occasioned no surprise. That was regarded as a foregone conclusion by those who, like Lord Robert Cecil and Sir John Simon, are in favor of admitting women to the legal profession.

A Glorified Trade Union.
"To-day the law is nothing more or less than a glorified trade union," he said. "I suppose the bar is the strictest trade union in the land, and where ever other trade union has willingly in the public interest seen its cherished principles set on one side, its rules invalidated and its members divided, with an amount of women workers, is the law to be the only trade union to escape division in the public interest? We have women doctors, why not women lawyers? I do not suggest that they would have many clients to begin with, but I can imagine them of great use, both in a solicitor's office and in the chambers of a barrister."

Woman suffrage and the protective tariff are two of the more important reforms that John Hodge, Minister of Labor in the Lloyd George Government, believes will come into effect immediately after the war. He made this statement in discussing the demobilization scheme which the Ministry of Labor is largely occupied at present—a scheme for taking care of, and providing with employment, the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who must be discharged from the army and thrust back into civilian life as rapidly as possible after the conclusion of peace.

"Our women have done well in the war, and when peace comes we will surely get their reward in having the franchise extended to them," said Mr. Hodge.

"That is only part of our demobilization scheme. The policy I have mapped out will more than double the number of labor exchanges. Each discharged soldier will get at least a month's furlough before he is sent back to his civilian life. With wholehearted cooperation of employers and workers the task of demobilization will be a comparatively easy one. As I have said, I mean to have the machinery ready."

Help for British Laborers.
"The country has the nucleus of this machinery in the labor exchanges. One of the first things I did was to call the heads of the staffs of the exchanges together in order to impress upon them the necessity of dealing in a sympathetic manner with the men who return from war. There must be no wooden fences behind the counters in the exchanges, and assistance must be given to applicants not as though conferring a favor, but in a way which will demonstrate that it is a pleasure and not a burden to help."

"I shall impress upon the Prime Minister that in this transition period between war and peace something equally good must be done for the industrial warrior as is proposed for the demobilized soldier. The demobilization scheme will, I am convinced, go with a swing."

Turning to the question of tariff, Mr. Hodge declared his acceptance of a policy of "balanced trade" in trade against the transitional "open door."

PAMPERED HORSES ON BRITISH FRONT

Transport Animals in France
Receive as Good Attention
as the Men.

WELL EQUIPPED HOSPITAL

Eighty-two Per Cent. of the
Casualties Able to Re-
turn to Service.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 4.—It would be difficult to find a more pampered lot of beings than the war horses. In the stress of battle they suffer with the men, but the number of equine "casualties" among the hundreds of thousands of horses employed is really very small.

There are veterans among the horses who have been three or four times wounded; there are even those who have suffered nervous breakdowns from the shattering shock of shells. If they were men in khaki they would have gold stripes of honor upon their sleeves, but the faithful old horses go back to the front time and time again asking nothing in the way of rank or distinction.

What they get instead is the very best of food and plenty of it, the kindest of care and the keenest appreciation of the services they render. Visitors to the battle zone invariably express amazement at the appearance and condition of the horses. Just now they are snug and warm under the self-protection of their long winter coats. They are fat and strong muscled. They plod and splash contentedly through the mud in twos, threes, fours or twelves, dragging guns and heavy wagons behind them with never the necessity of any word or a whip from their drivers. Officers who have been here from the beginning, and these are still a few left, say that all that time they have never seen an act of cruelty toward horse or mule.

Hospital for Recuperation.
One reason for the splendid appearance of the horses at the front is the fact that the moment one begins to show signs of overfatigue or debilitation he is taken out of service and sent back to a hospital to recuperate. Occasionally, too, the horses come down with mild blisters upon their backs, with an injured foot that may not have been noticed in time, or with some other ailment that requires a few days' rest. It is a great tribute to the veterinary services, however, that most of the old campaigners are able to return to the front after being effectively stamped out, and no longer give concern. Gladders, for instance, once a dream scourge, are now that they are sent to the hospital they are effectively stamped out, and no longer give concern. Gladders, for instance, once a dream scourge, are now that they are sent to the hospital they are effectively stamped out, and no longer give concern.

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W. J. Johnson, M. P., writing about the proposal before the lawyers had vetoed it, called attention to the fact that women during the war were not only as efficient workers, farm laborers, street car conductors, etc., but in occupations calling for a high degree of mental ability and good judgment. After the war, he added, it would be imperative to the stability and capacity of the country, and he suggested that the country had women evidently fit to become members of the legal profession.

Fed Four Times a Day.
All the horses in the hospital are fed four times a day. The more debilitated ones are fed five and six times. When they are particularly run down and in danger of being mistreated for want of food, the patients get nothing but cooked foods, and they fairly revel in them. They have tonics, too, and it is remarkable to see the improvement in their condition if it is fed for a few days. The diet for "debility" consists of oatmeal gruel, thinned gruel, boiled turnips and scalded oats. Later they get crushed oats and chopped hay, and when they are well they are in the convalescent ward.

The operating rooms, with their big beds spread upon the concrete floors, are as cheery and as bright as glass eyes. The patients are kept in the hospital for the most minor operations an anesthetic is administered.

"The horses take the chloroform remarkably well," said the officer commanding one of the hospitals to the correspondent of the Associated Press. "I don't think we have lost but one patient in the last six months," he added.

"Patient" seems a most appropriate designation for the horses. They are very pictures of patience until they reach the stage of convalescence. Each patient has a little aluminum tag, a hospital chart which tells his age, color, where he came from, what he shall have to eat and drink and take, when he shall have a new hot bath, and various notations as to his condition and behavior. There is a personal touch about the treatment of the horses which in itself bespeaks the esteem in which they are held.

Walking about the wards, the "O. C." had a kind word or two for his patients. It seemed a particularly human thing to do, and he particularly noted of them and called many by name.

Glass Eye for Nelson.
"This old charger," he said of one, "is a great favorite in the hospital. He has been one of the bravest of the brave, has lost an eye in battle, and so we call him Nelson. I am going to send to Paris and get him a good glass eye before he goes back to the front, so none of the other horses will have a chance to 'swank' it over him. It won't really be a glass eye, because they are made of a composition that is as strong as steel and they do not mind the artificial eyes at all and they look awfully well in them."

Some idea of the number of American horses "doing their bit" in the war can be gained from the fact that 40 per cent. of all admitted to hospital come from the United States.

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B. Suit of gaberdine or tricotine, fronts fitted by diagonally laid plaits, terminating in rows of buttons, back with belted center panel, slit pockets in coat and skirt; slit poplin collar over notched collar of self fabric.
C. Suit of men's wear serge; belts held by buckles and with long panel extensions to bottom of coats, points extending upward; small pockets in the belt panels; braid bound sailor collar with long revers; over-collar of faille silk with long revers that may be worn as vestee; skirt plaited in box plaits in front, gathered back under belt.
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Handed Jelly Dishes, Handled Cake Plates, Fruit and Salad Bowls, Footed Nut Bowls, Handled Jelly Dishes, Celery Trays, Handled Cake Baskets, Footed Comports, Chop Dishes.

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